

FIG. 1

1

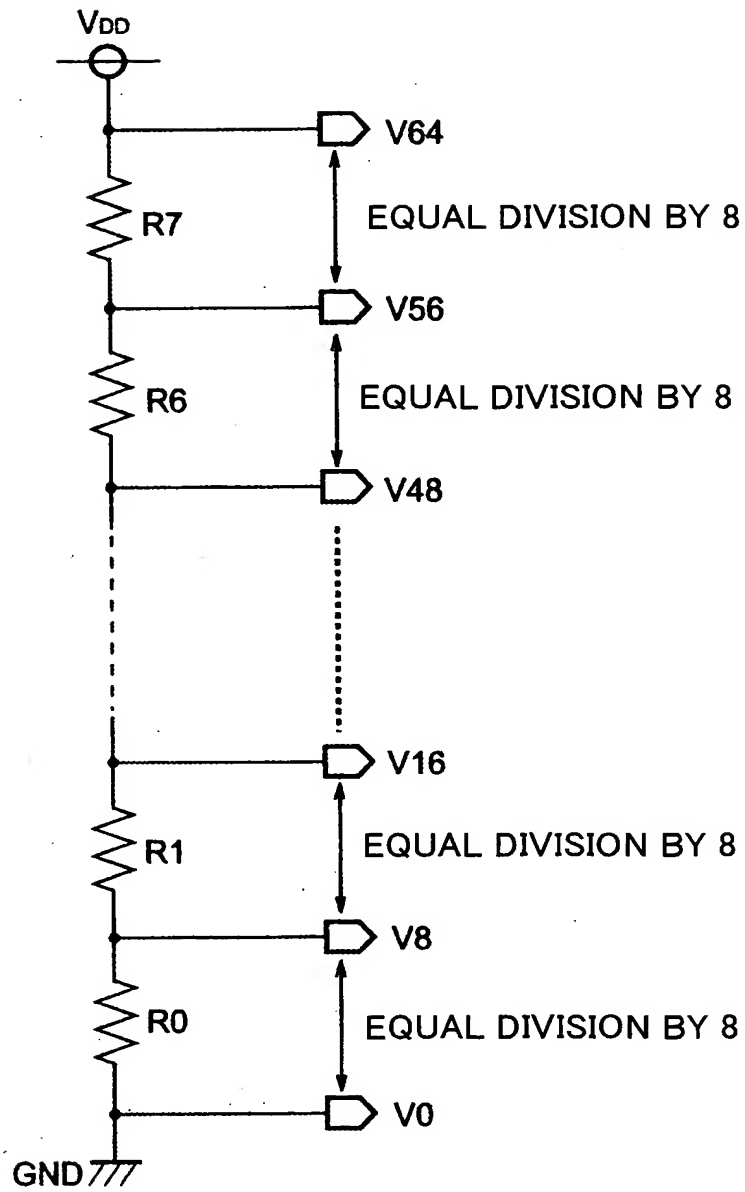
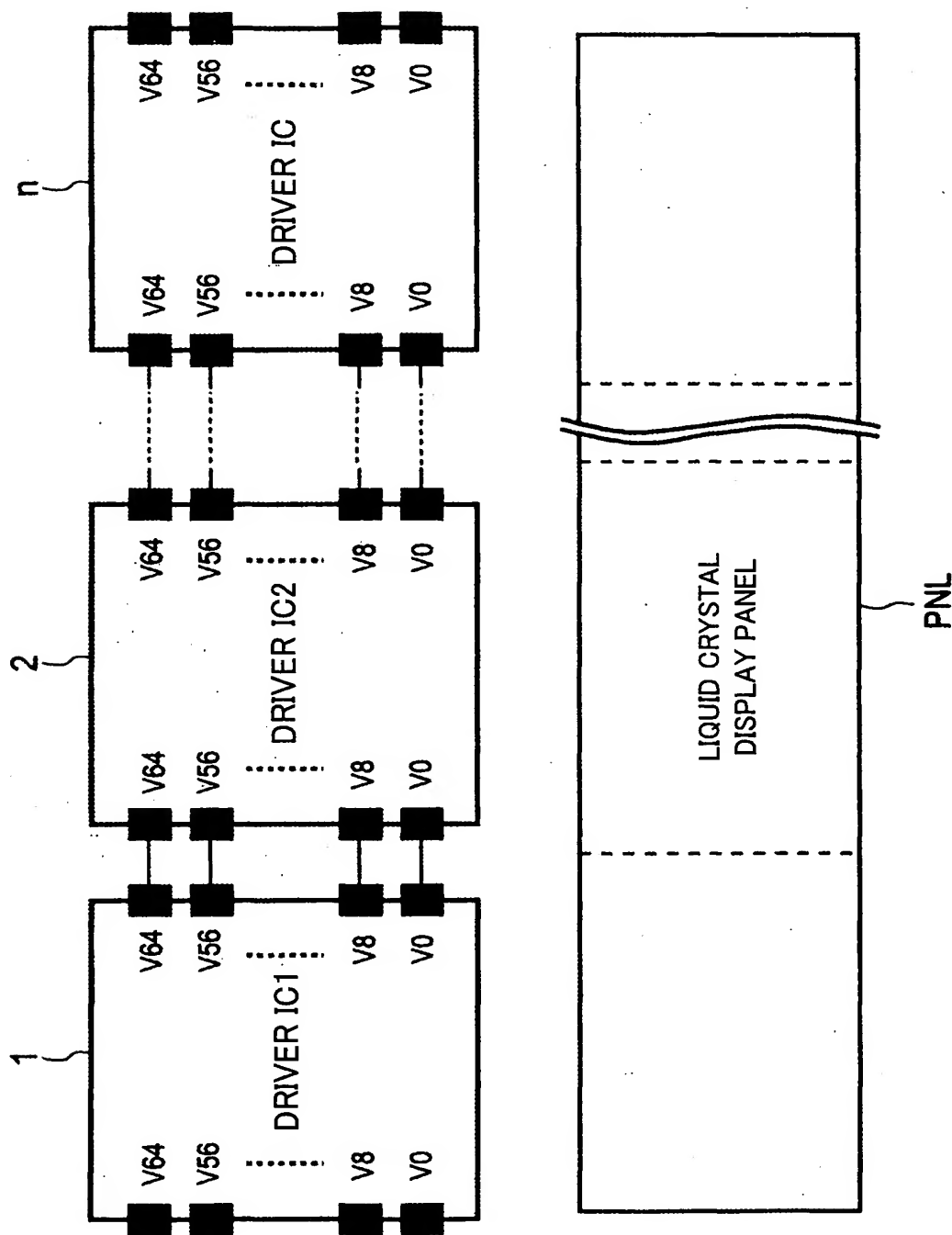
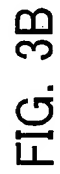
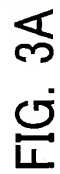
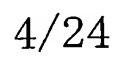


FIG. 2







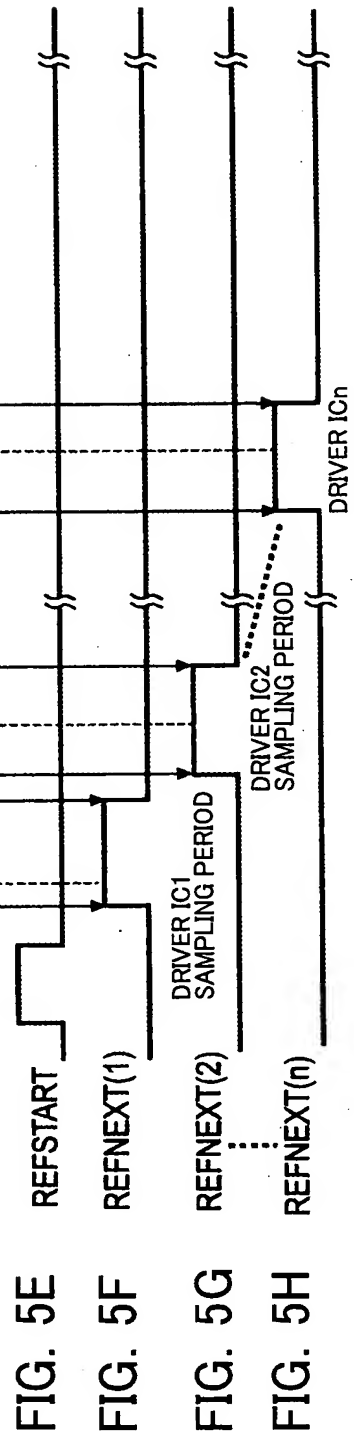
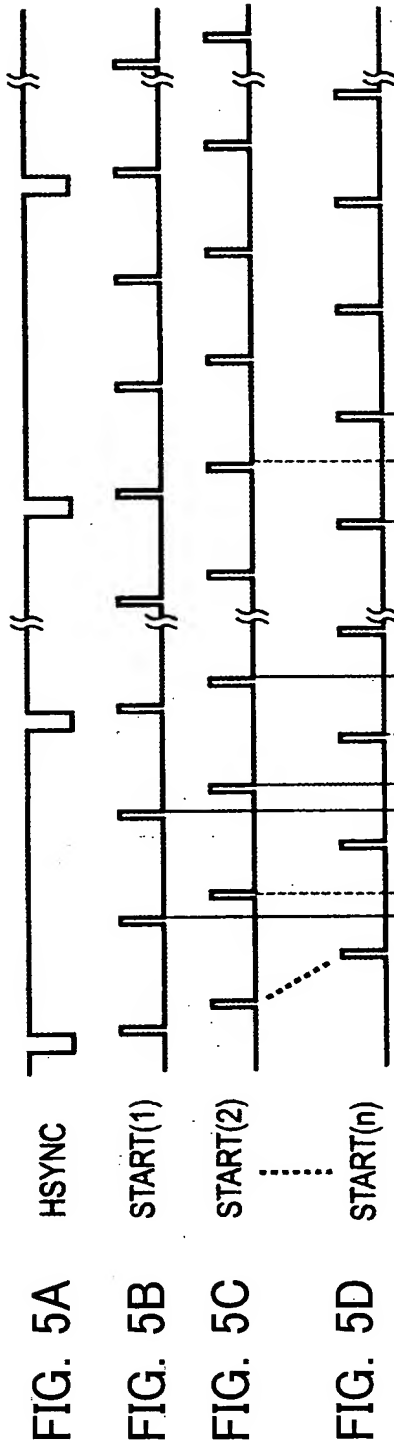


FIG. 6

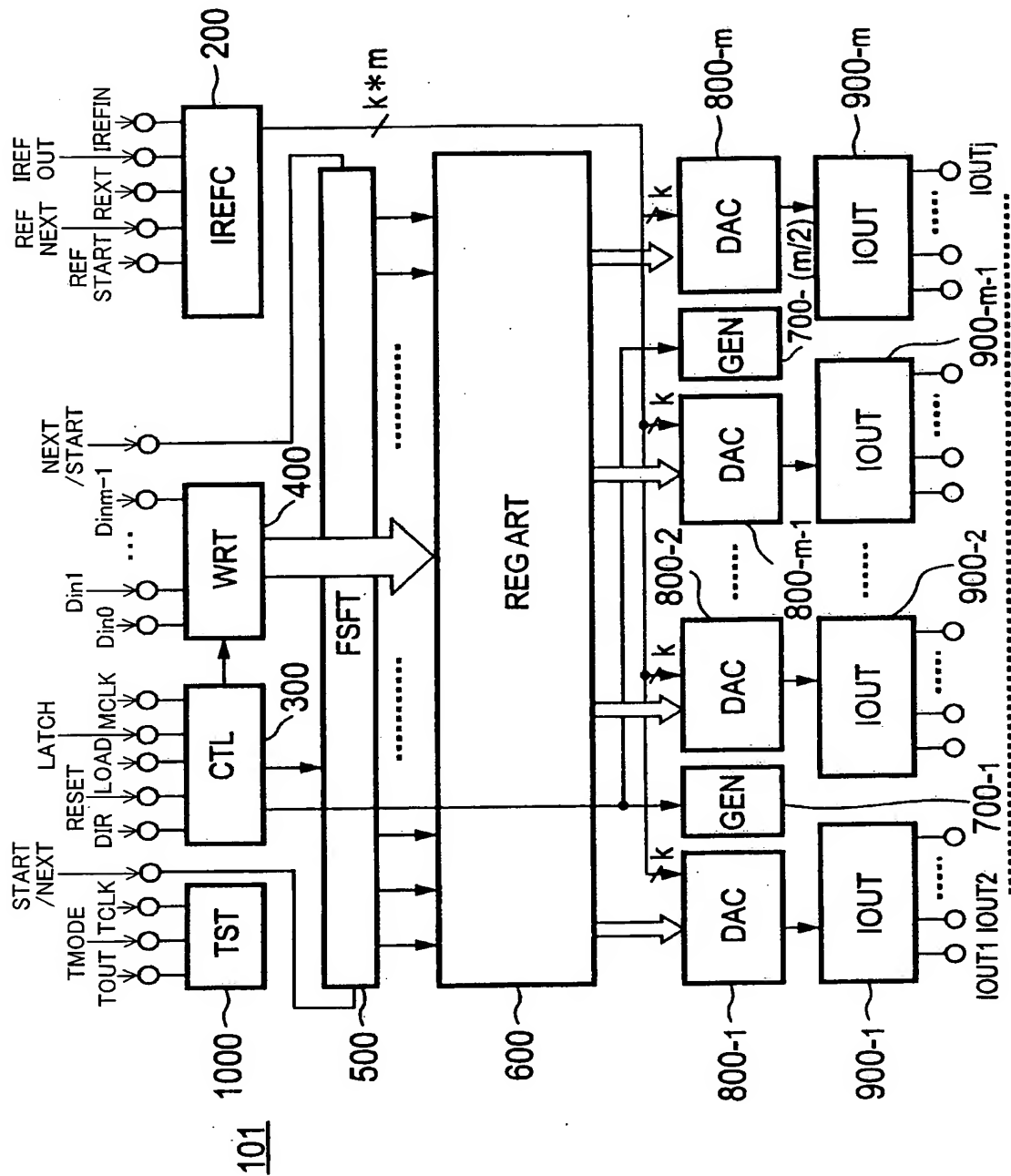


FIG. 7

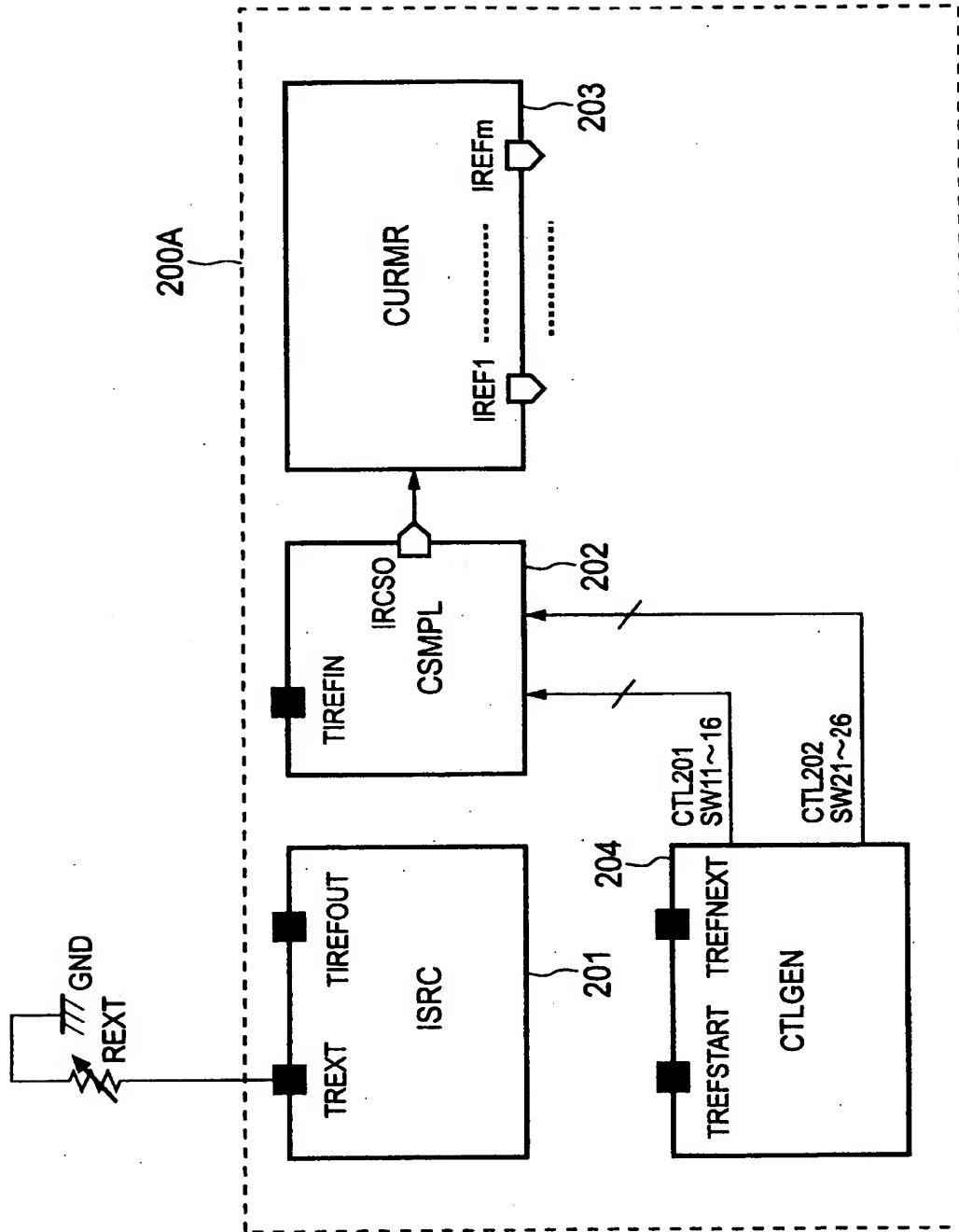


FIG. 8

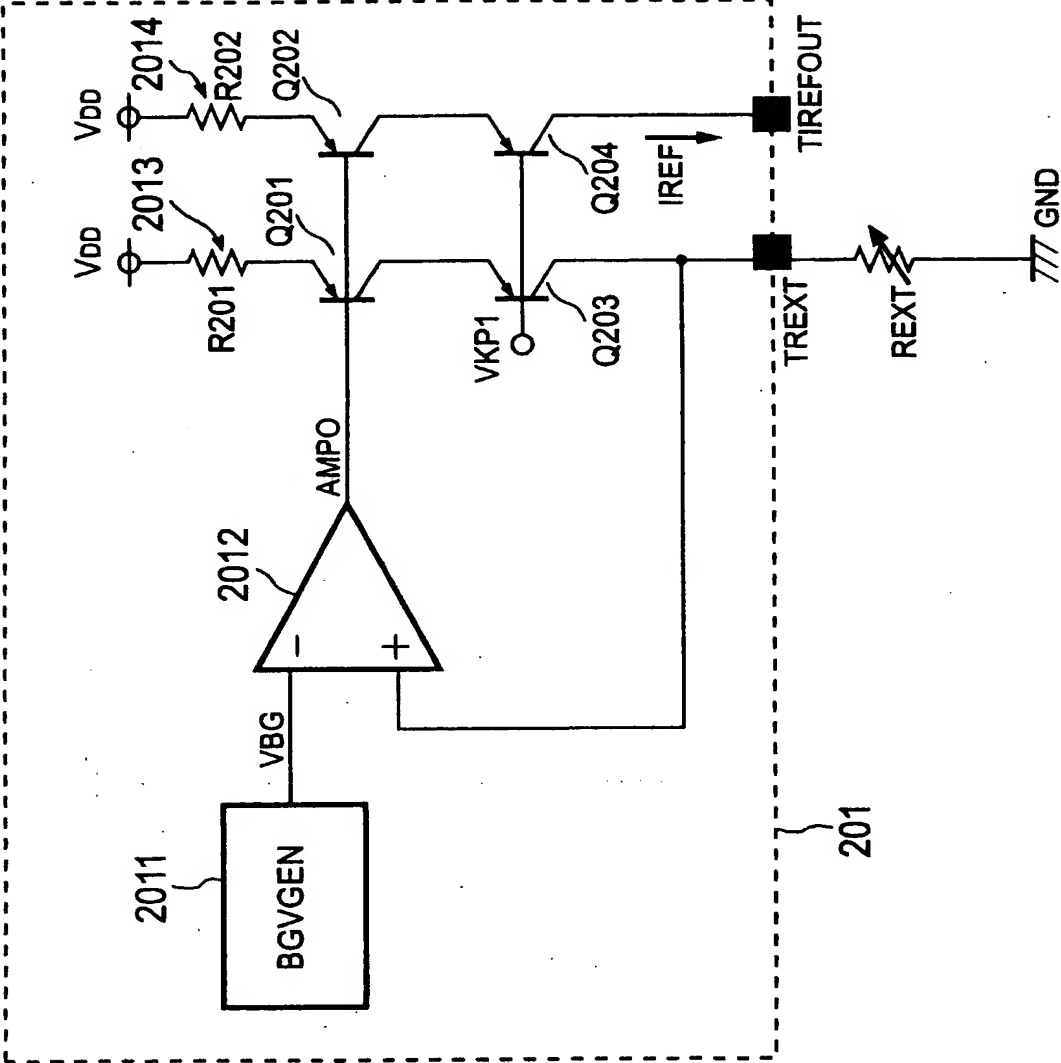
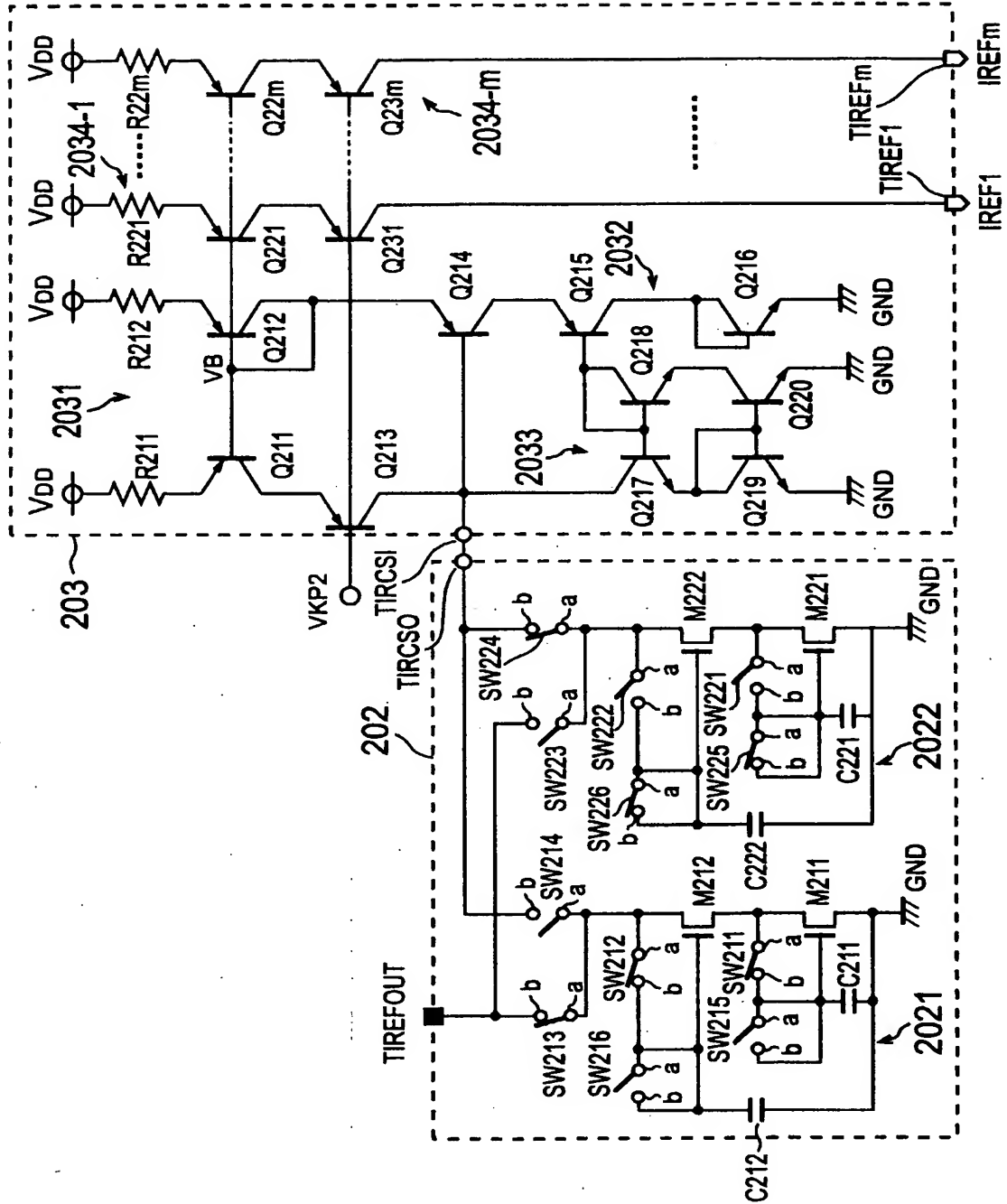


FIG. 9



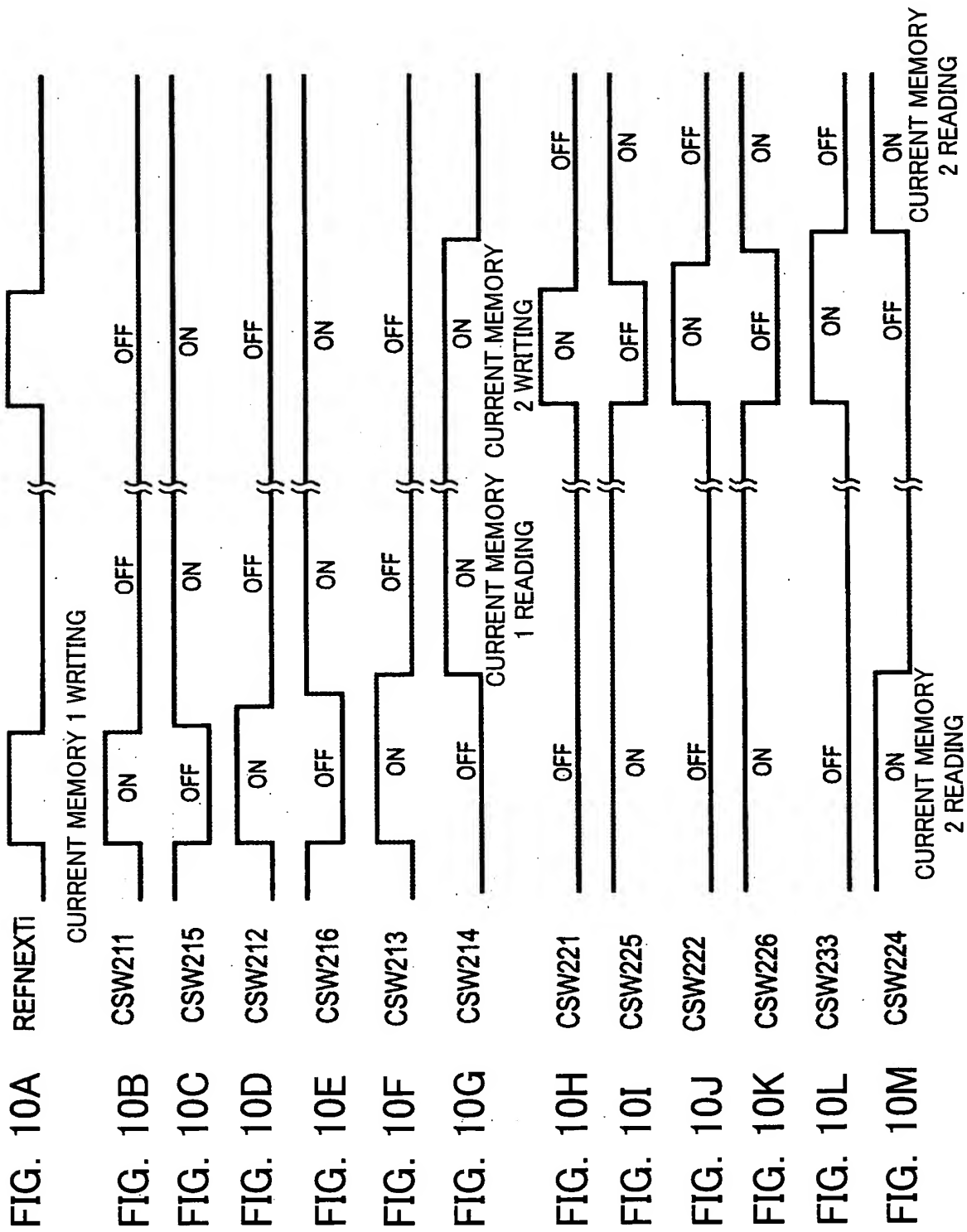


FIG. 11C

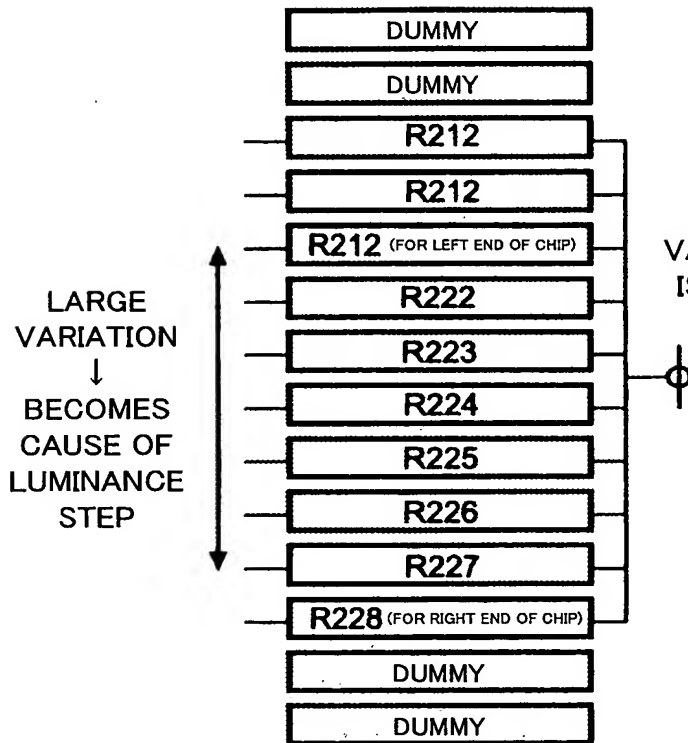


FIG. 11A

VARIATION
IS SMALL

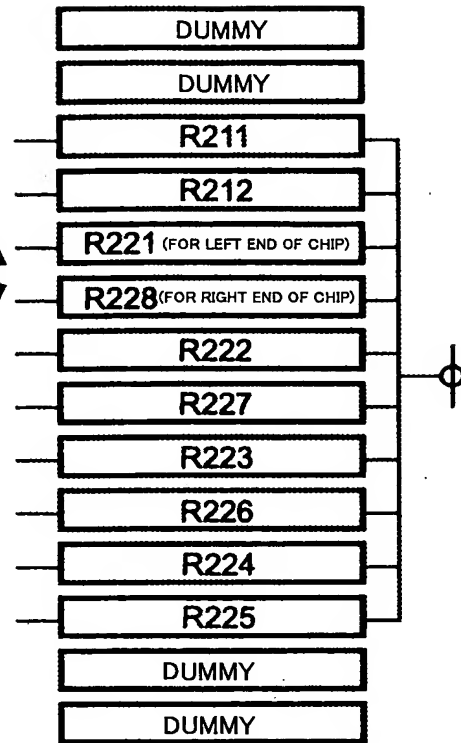


FIG. 11B

VARIATION
IS VERY
SMALL

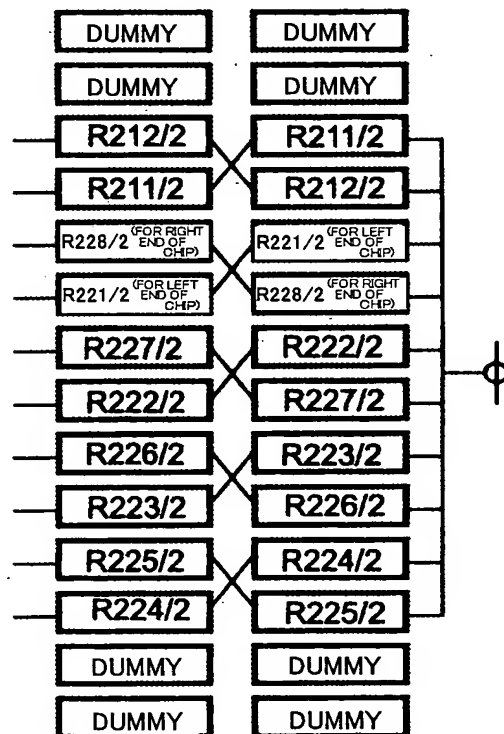
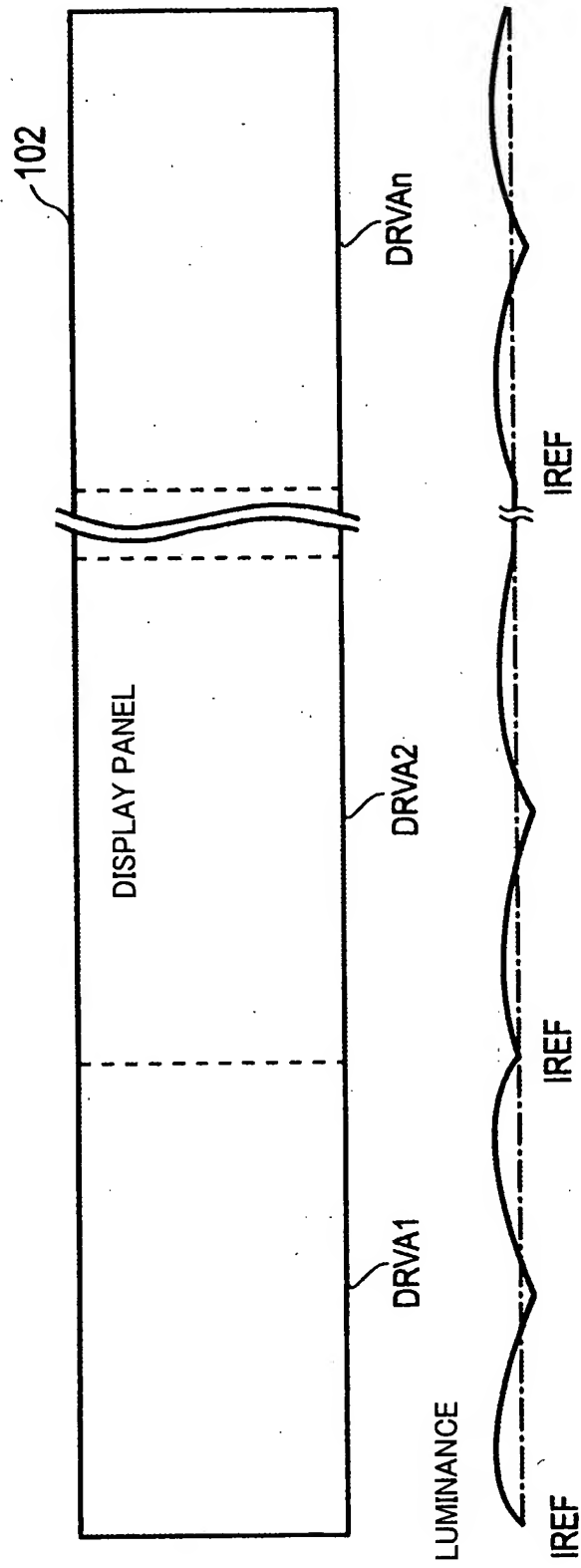


FIG. 12



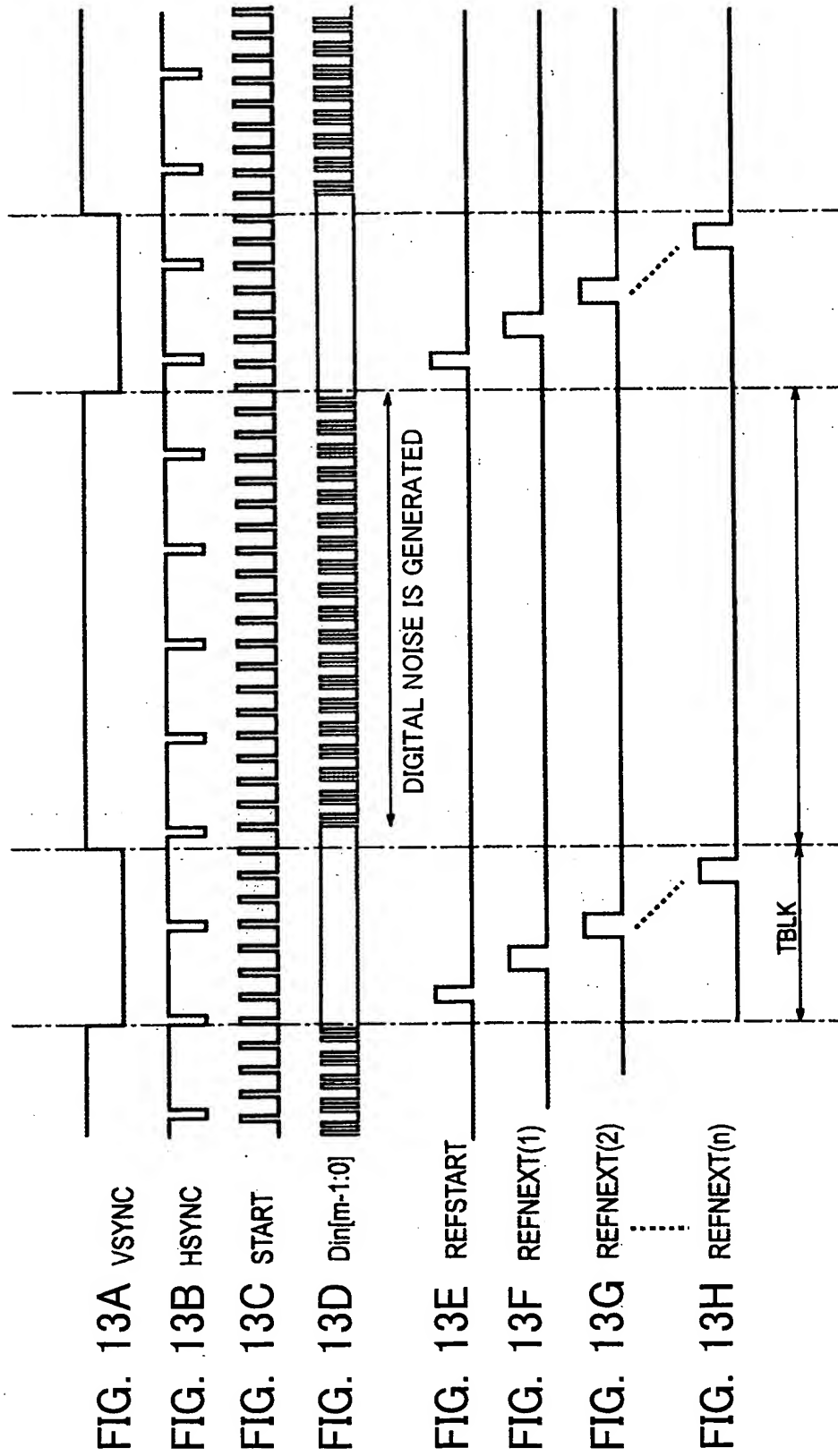


FIG. 14

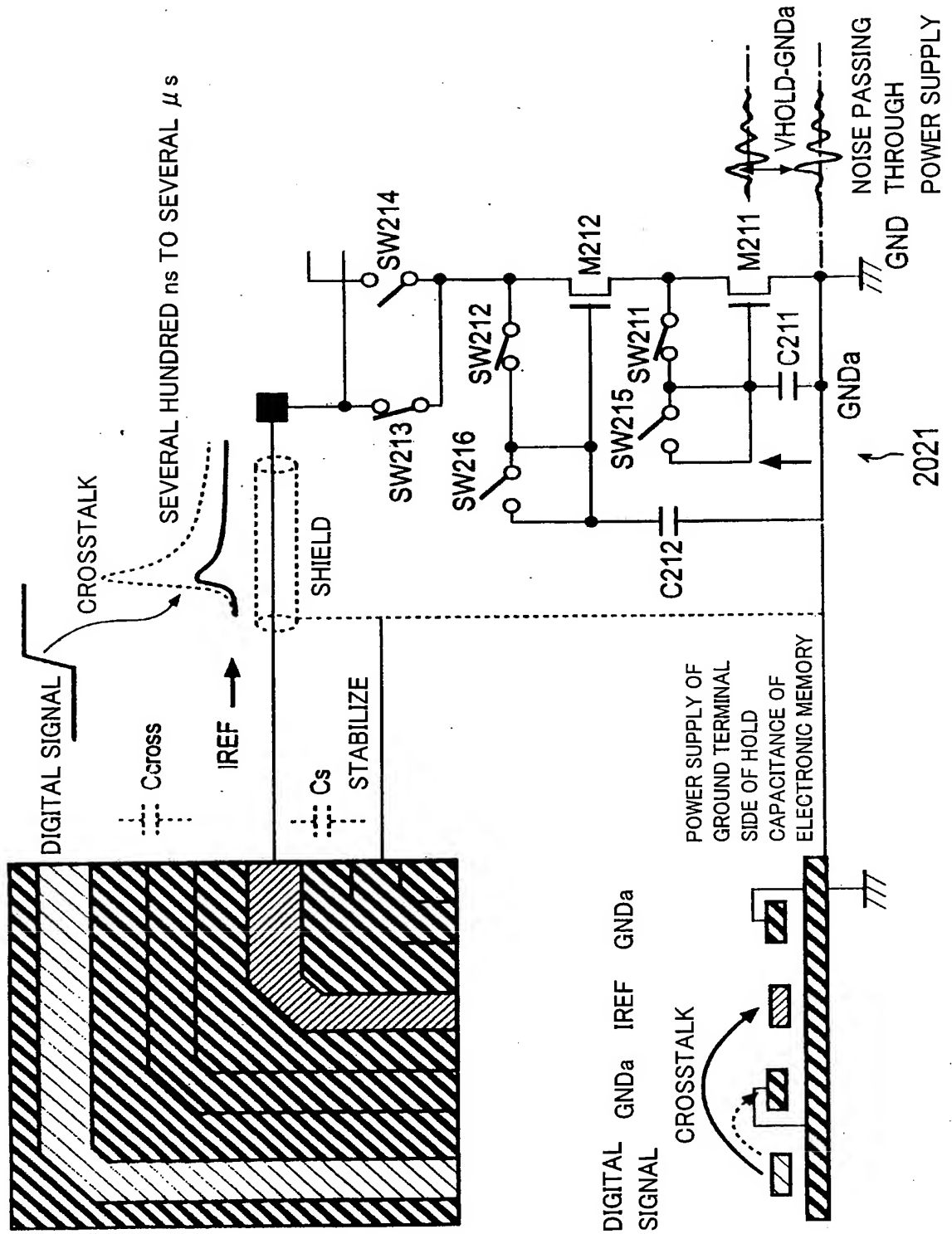


FIG. 15

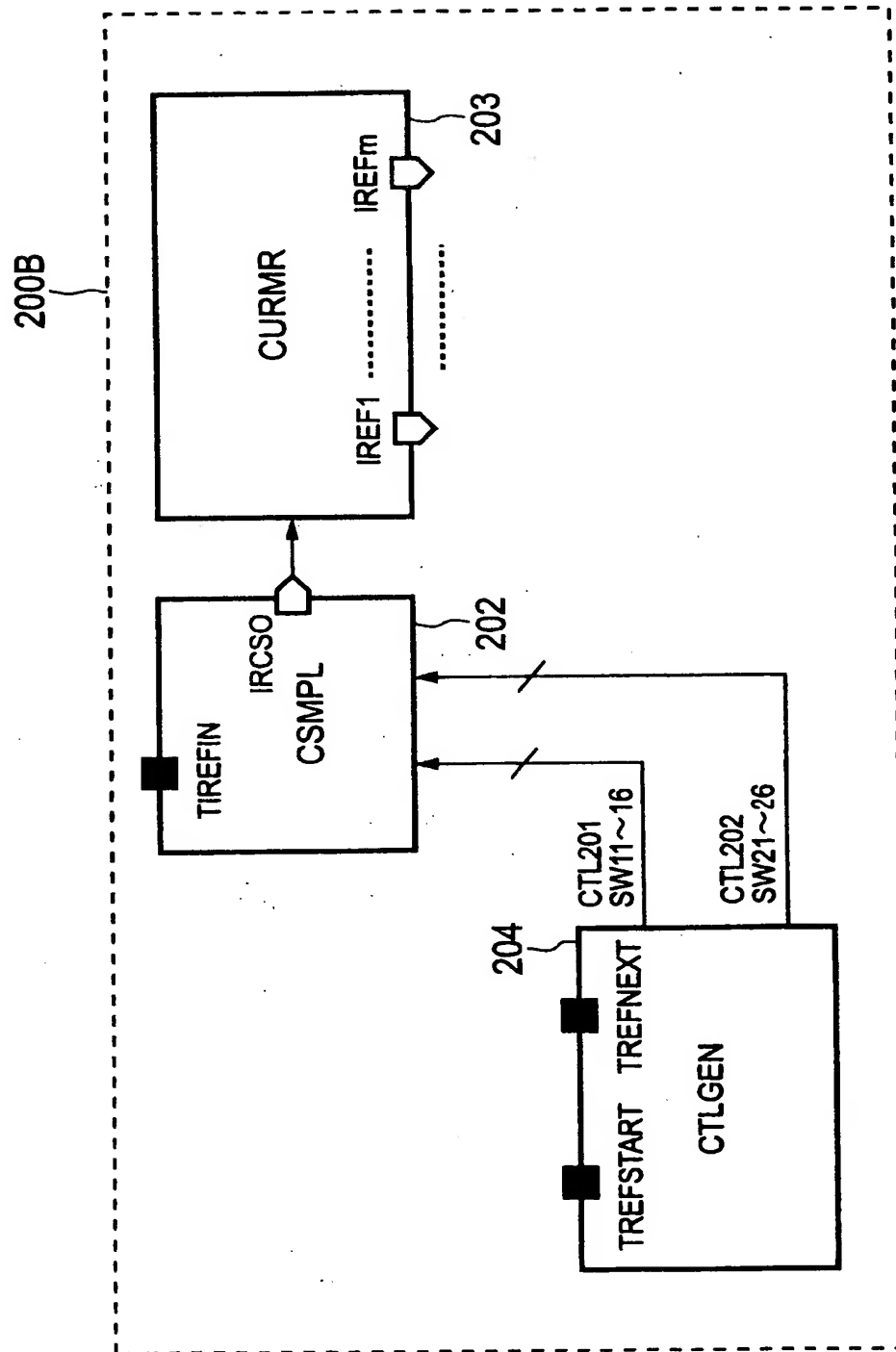


FIG. 16

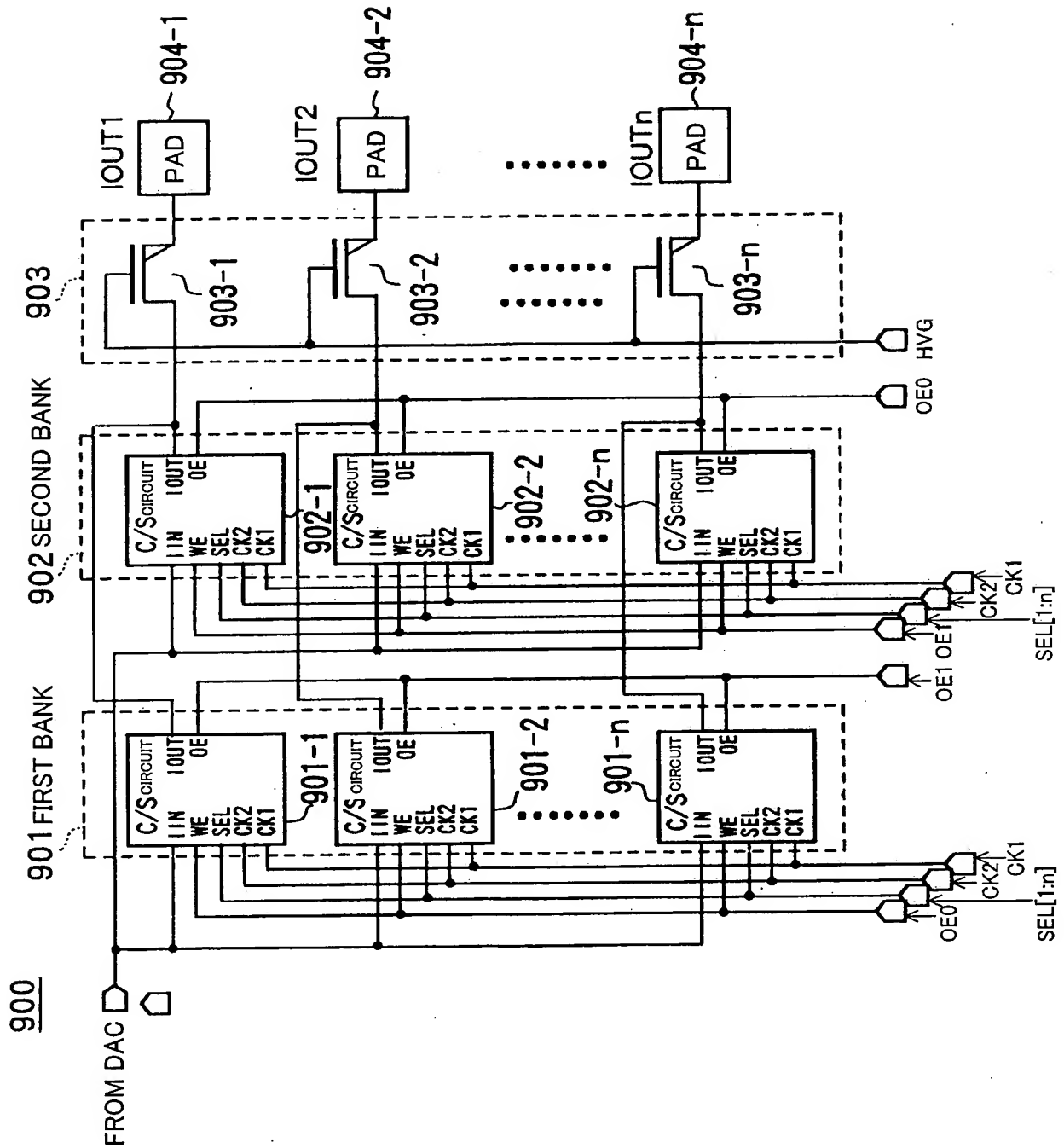


FIG. 17

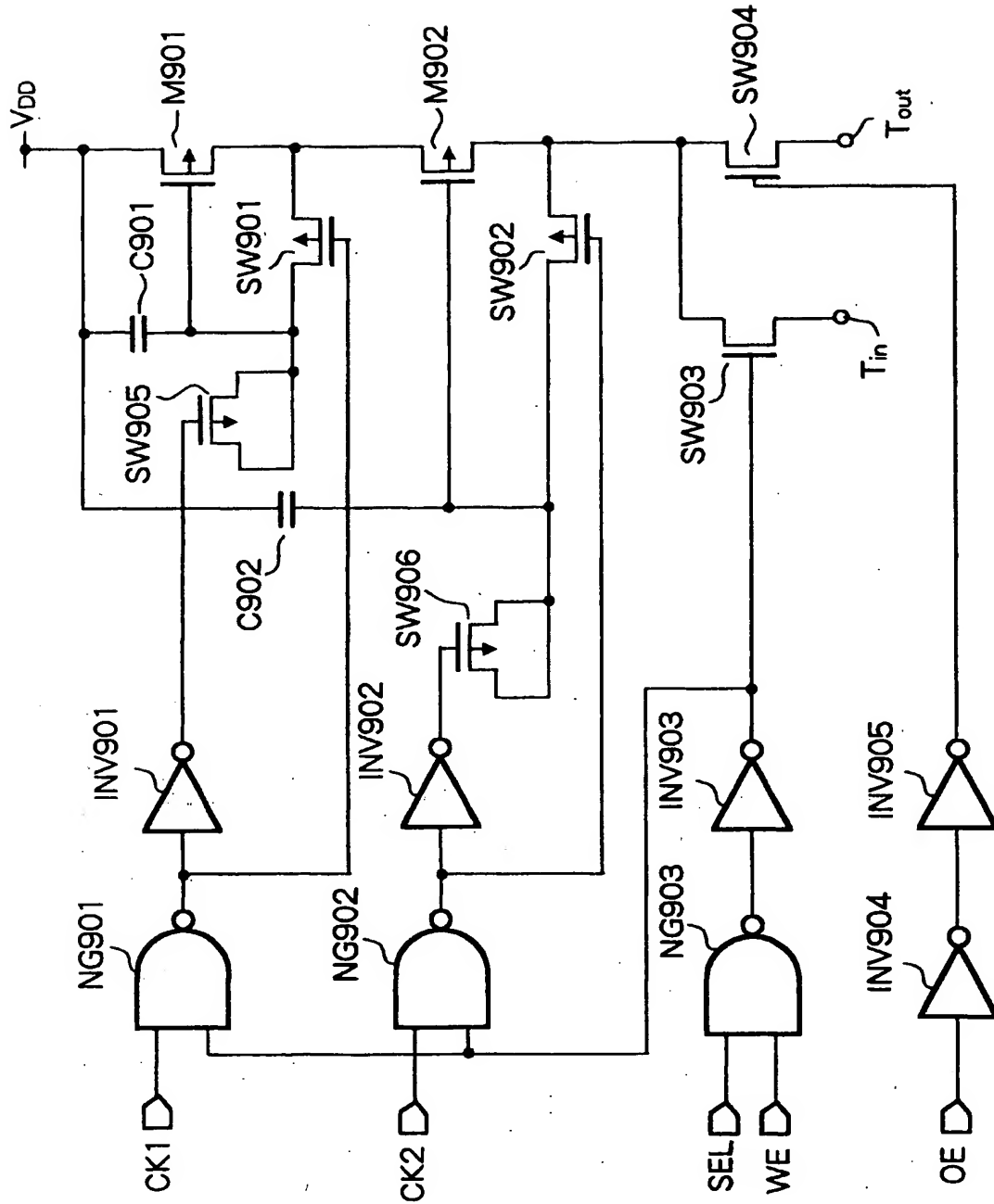


FIG. 18A LATCH



The LATCH signal is a square wave that is high for a short duration at the beginning of the sequence and then remains low.

FIG. 18B CK1



The CK1 signal is a square wave that alternates between high and low states in a regular, periodic pattern.

FIG. 18C CK2



The CK2 signal is a square wave that alternates between high and low states in a regular, periodic pattern, similar to CK1 but with a different phase or frequency.

FIG. 18D SEL



The SEL signal is a square wave that alternates between high and low states in a regular, periodic pattern.

FIG. 18E OE0



The OE0 signal is a square wave that is high for a short duration at the beginning of the sequence and then remains low.

FIG. 18F OE1



The OE1 signal is a square wave that is high for a short duration at the beginning of the sequence and then remains low.

FIG. 18G IOUT (901-1)



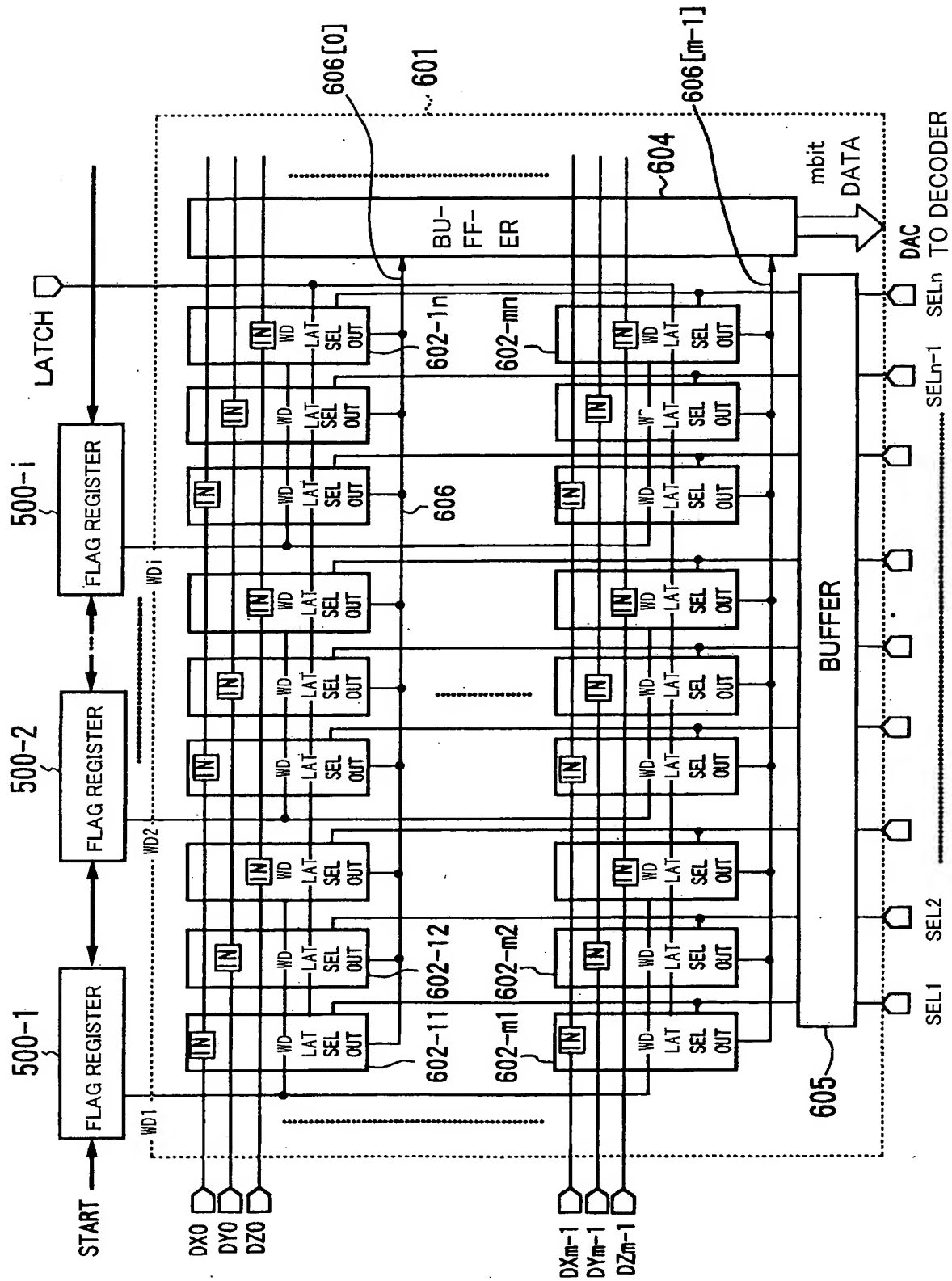
The IOUT (901-1) signal is a square wave that is high for a short duration at the beginning of the sequence and then remains low.

FIG. 18H IOUT (902-1)



The IOUT (902-1) signal is a square wave that is high for a short duration at the beginning of the sequence and then remains low.

FIG. 19



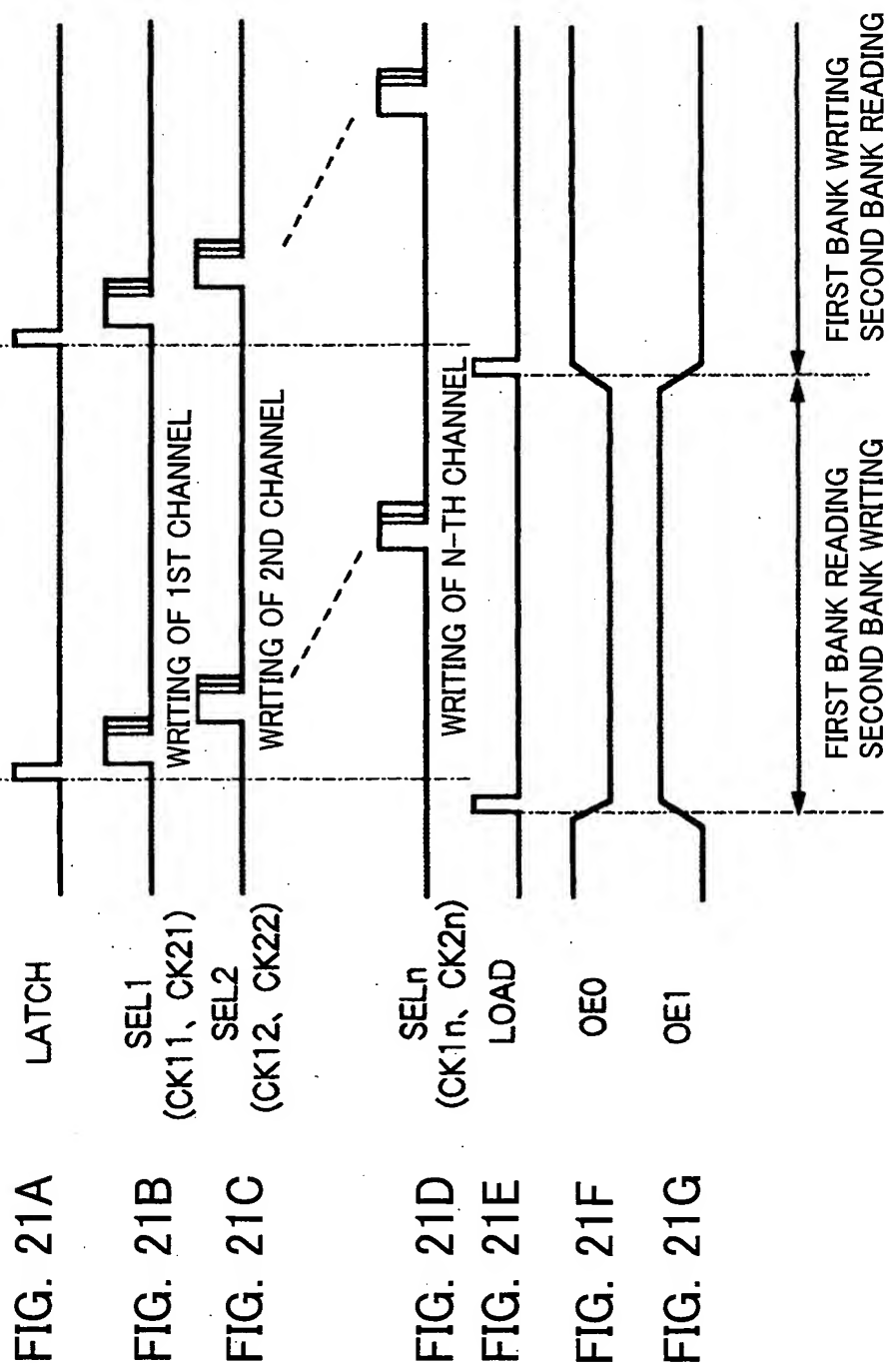
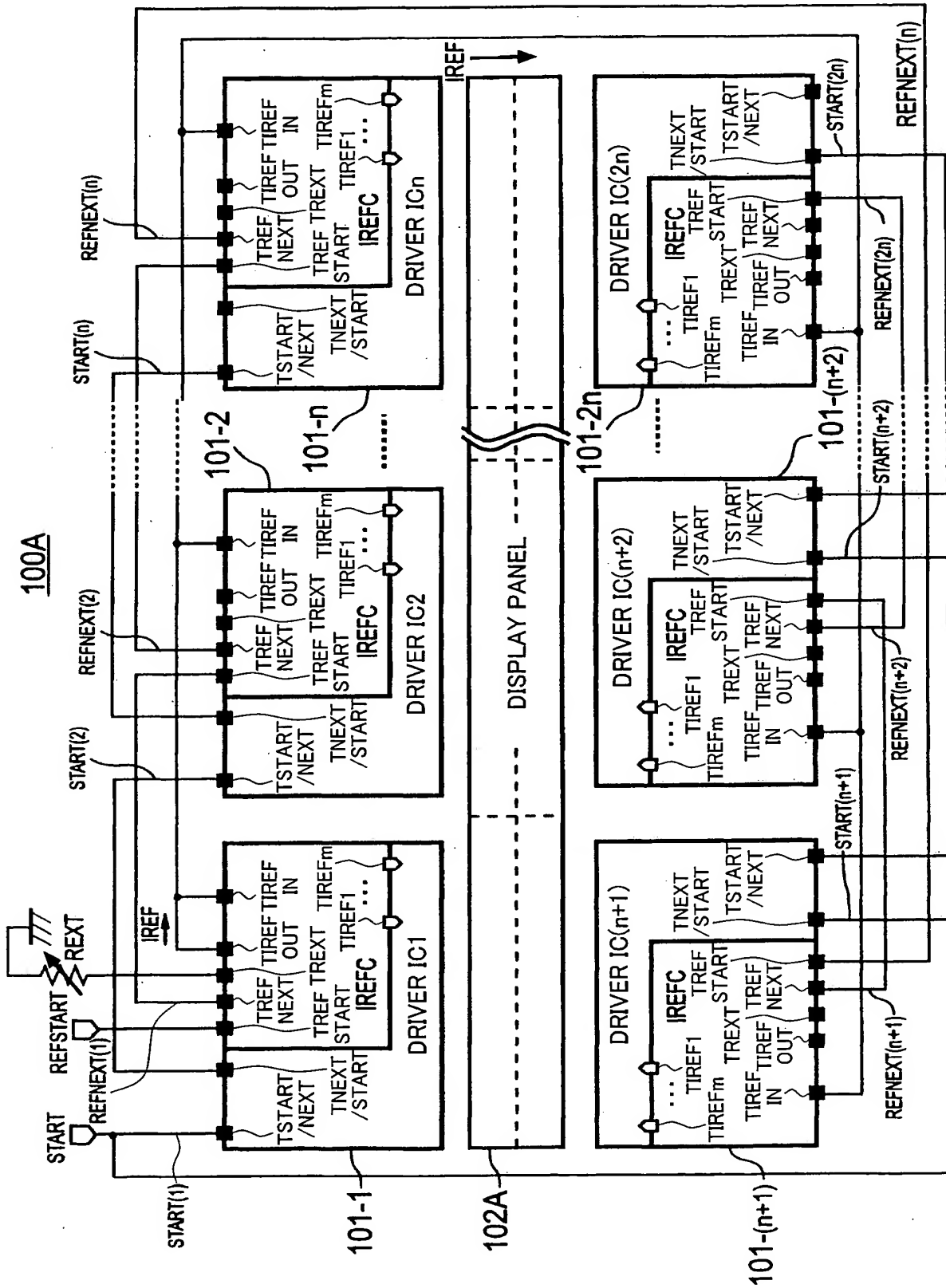
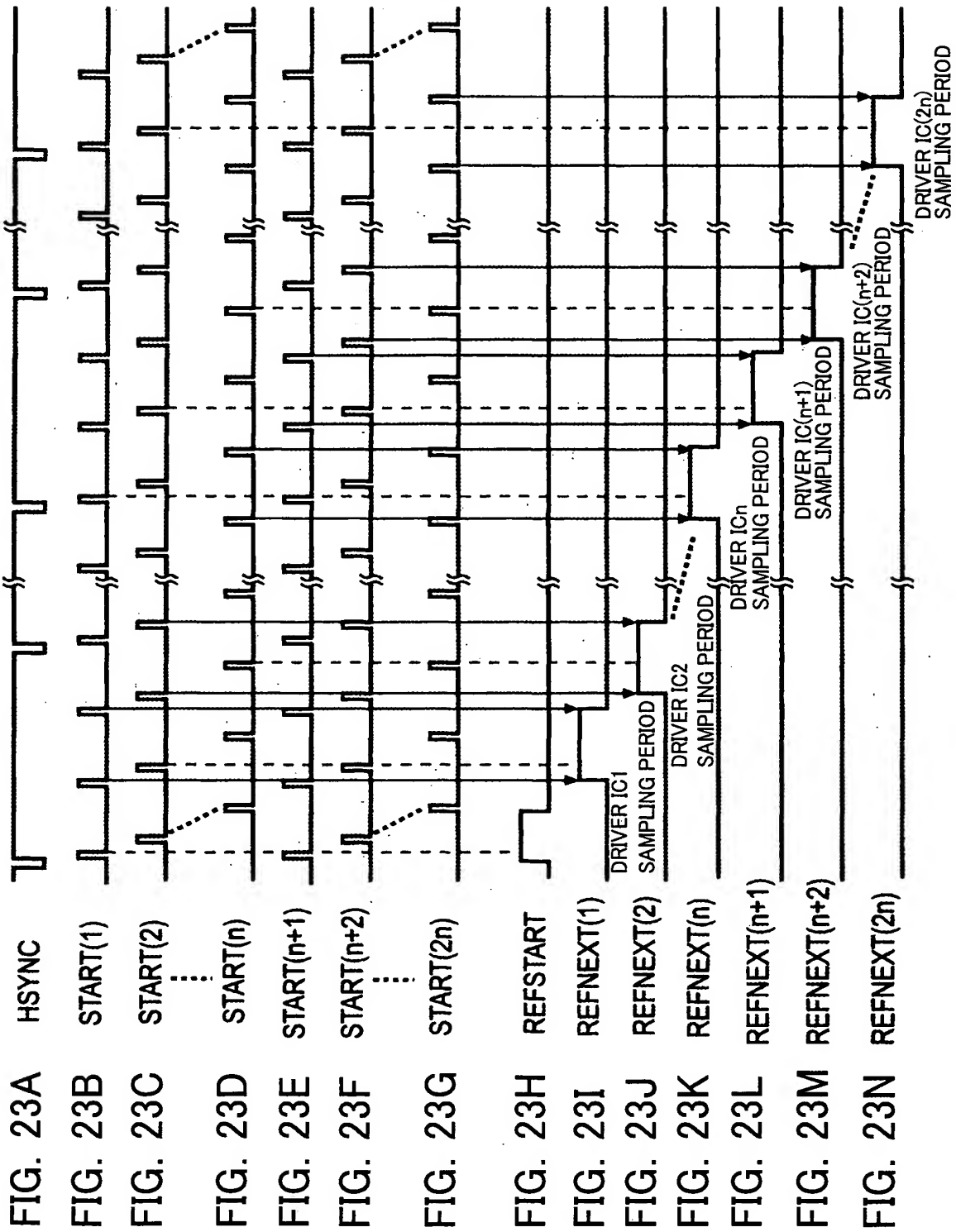


FIG. 22





10/525203

LIST OF REFERENCES

- 100... organic EL display device
- 101, 101-1 to 101-n... current output type data line driver (driver IC)
- 5 200 (-1 to -n), 200A, 200B... reference current source circuit (IREFC)
- 300... control circuit (CTL)
- 400... write circuit (WRT)
- 500... flag use bi-directional shift register (FSFT)
- 10 600... image data use register array (REGARY)
- 700-1, 700-(m/2)... control signal generation circuit (GEN)
- 800-1 to 800-m... current output type DAC (digital/analog converter)
- 15 900-1 to 900-m... current output circuit (IOUT)
- 901... first bank
- 902... second bank
- 903... current output transistor array
- 1000... test circuit (TST)